

IN THE CLAIMS

1-18 (Canceled)

19. (New) A solar control panel comprising a glazing substrate and a solar control coating in which the solar control panel exhibits a luminous transmittance of less than 70%, a direct energy transmittance of less than 40% and a dominant wavelength in reflection of less than 510 nm and in which the solar control coating comprises, in sequence from the glazing substrate at least:

a first antireflective layer adjacent;

a first infra-red reflecting layer;

a first barrier layer;

a second antireflective layer;

a second infra-red reflecting layer;

a second barrier layer; and

a third antireflective layer;

characterized in that the solar control coating comprises at least one additional light absorbing layer spaced from each of the barrier layers.

20. (New) A solar control panel in accordance with Claim 19 in which the additional light absorbing layer comprises titanium in metallic form.

21. (New) A solar control panel in accordance with Claim 19 in which the additional light absorbing layer has a geometrical thickness of at least 5Å.

22. (New) A solar control panel in accordance with Claim 19 in which the additional light absorbing layer is positioned in the solar control coating such that it directly underlies one of the infra-red reflecting layers.

23. (New) A solar control panel in accordance with Claim 22 in which the additional light absorbing layer is positioned in the solar control coating such that it underlies the second infra-red reflecting layer.

24. (New) A solar control panel in accordance with Claim 19 in which the additional light absorbing layer is responsible for a reduction in the luminous transmittance of the panel of at least 4% and a reduction in the direct energy transmittance of the panel of at least 3%.

25. (New) A solar control panel in accordance with Claim 19 in which the solar control coating has no more than two spaced infra-red reflecting layers.

26. (New) A solar control panel in accordance with Claim 19 in which at least one of the antireflective layers comprises at least one layer of a metal oxide.

27. (New) A laminated glazing unit comprising a solar control panel in accordance with Claim 19 in combination with at least one additional glazing panel.

28. (New) A multiple glazing unit comprising a solar control panel in accordance with Claim 19 in combination with at least one additional glazing panel.

29. (New) A method of manufacturing a solar control panel that exhibits a luminous transmittance of less than 70%, a direct energy transmittance of less than 40% and a dominant wavelength in reflection of less than 510 nm, comprising the steps of:

providing a glazing substrate;

providing a solar control coating on said glazing substrate, in which the solar control coating comprises, in sequence from the glazing substrate at least:

a first antireflective layer adjacent;

a first infra-red reflecting layer;

a first barrier layer;

a second antireflective layer;

a second infra-red reflecting layer;

a second barrier layer; and

a third antireflective layer;

and in which the solar control coating comprises at least one additional light absorbing layer spaced from each of the barrier layers.

30. (New) A solar control panel in accordance with Claim 19 in which the at least one additional light absorbing layer has a thickness in the range of about 6 Å to about 30Å.

31. (New) A solar control panel in accordance with Claim 19 in which the first and third antireflective layers have a thickness in the range of about 200Å to about 400Å, the second antireflective layer has a thickness in the range of about 400Å to about 800Å, and the first and second infra-red layers have a thickness in the range of about 50Å to about 200Å.

32. (New) A solar control panel in accordance with Claim 31 in which the at least one additional light absorbing layer has a thickness in the range of about 6 Å to about 30Å.

33. (New) A method in accordance with Claim 29 in which the at least one additional light absorbing layer has a thickness in the range of about 6 Å to about 30Å.

34. (New) A method in accordance with Claim 29 in which the first and third antireflective layers have a thickness in the range of about 200Å to about 400Å, the second antireflective layer has a thickness in the range of about 400Å to about 800Å, and the first and second infra-red layers have a thickness in the range of about 50Å to about 200Å.

35. (New) A method in accordance with Claim 34 in which the at least one additional light absorbing layer has a thickness in the range of about 6 Å to about 30Å.